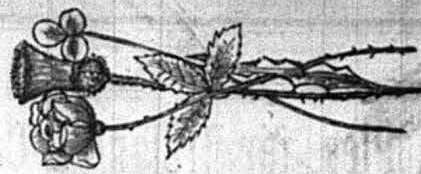


THE COLONIST.



Vol. I. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

Single Copies—One Cent. No. 169.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 28.

Trade reports throughout the United States indicate improvement, and bright prospects are anticipated.

Another earthquake shock has been experienced in Charleston.

The Dublin Board of Guardians propose a national testimonial to Gladstone.

Beach declines the challenge to row Hanlan for ten thousand dollars.

At Sudbury a copper find has been discovered, four miles long, fifteen hundred feet wide and two hundred feet deep.

[SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.]

HOLYROOD, Sept. 28.

The banking schooner *James C. Saint*, Captain Walker, and the *Dolphin*, Capt. Michael Rourke, arrived from the banks yesterday with small fares. The former lost his trawls. The weather being so stormy on the banks the first week that their vessels had to abandon the voyage.

CAPE RACE, this evening.

Wind E.N.E., stiff, fine, clear. Schr. *Zingara*, of Brixham, passed west yesterday afternoon. Schooner *Cherokee*, passed west this forenoon. Schooner *Weaver Belle* in sight bound north.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—apples, &c. Jas Hynes
Everclean collars & cuffs. David Sclater
Canadian Flour. Shea & Co
Coal vases, &c. Sydney Woods
Champagne. Shea & Co
Dress goods. J. & L. Furlong
Special meeting—B.I.S.—to-night. see advt
Home Rule—a lecture. see advt
Pork loins, flour, &c. B & T Mitchell
Goods of latest styles. Mrs Mitchell
To let—a dwelling house. apply at this office

AUCTION SALES.

WITHOUT RESERVE,
(TO CLOSE SALES.)

To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) at 12 o'clock,
IN THE STORE OF

T. R. Knight

About 215 cases (each 2-doz) 2-lb TINS BEEF
About 165 cases (each 1-doz) 6-lb TINS BEEF.
W. H. MARE, SON & CO.,
Brokers.

To-morrow, (WEDNESDAY,) at 11 o'clock,

By JAMES HYNES,

AT HIS ROOMS, OPPOSITE JOB BROS. & CO.

25 brls Choice Canadian APPLES,
10 boxes Crabs, 15 brls Onions, 12 brls Potatoes,
10 brls Pork Loins, 50 tubs Butter, 30 brls Flour,
20 boxes Scented Soap, 1 case Dry Goods, viz.,
Tweeds, Blankets, Hearth Rugs, Shirts, and various
other articles; also, 1 Dinner Set, containing
72 pieces, 2 sets China, and a large assortment of
White Stoneware; and, at 12 o'clock, 50 dozen
CABBAGE. sep28

New Advertisements.

WEAR THE EVERCLEAN COLLAR, FOR
ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, per *Nova
Scotian* from Liverpool,

THE CELEBRATED

Everclean Collars and Cuffs,
(ASSORTED NEW STYLES)

FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS.

Also, a specially prepared SOAP for cleaning the
same, and the New and Improved COLLAR STUD,
with Pearl Back—manufactured expressly for the
Everclean Collar.

DAVID SCLATER,
sep28,31fp,eod 161, Water Street.

ON SALE,

**2,000 Brls. Fresh Ground
Canadian Flour**

(CHOICE BRANDS.)

ex steamers *Greentlands* and *Polino* from Montreal.
sep28,31

SHEA & CO.

TO LET,

**A Large Dwelling House
and Shop,** situate in a
Business Locality on Water Street. Possession
given immediately.
sep28 Apply at this Office.

Champagne,

SMALL LOT ON CONSIGNMENT.

Superior to the usual importation.

WILL BE SOLD AT COST AND CHARGES.

sep28,31 **SHEA & CO.**

New Advertisements.

Just Opened

Coal Vases—8s. 6d., and upwards
Brass and Steel Fire Irons,
German Silver Tea Pots,
Hot Water Kettles,
Wood Window Poles,
New Bedsteads.

—AND, ALWAYS ON HAND,—

BOILERS, POTS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

SEP28 SYDNEY WOODS,

193 Water Street.

ARRIVALS PER S.S. NOVA SCOTIAN,

—AT—

J., J. & L. FURLONG'S.

—FULL LINES OF—

Newest Patterns in Dress Goods.

A few Stylish Braided and Beaded
Dress Lengths.

PLUSHES in black, brown, bronze,
navy and prune.

Silks, Satins, Ribbon and Rosary Trim-
mings; Rosary and other Dress But-
tons.

Ladies' Fur, Felt and Plush Hats.

—ALSO, IN BRASS,—

Candle Sticks, Photo Frames, and Bronze Jugs—
all of which are marked to suit the times.
sep28

B. I. S.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Benevolent Irish
Society, will be held in St. Patrick's Hall,
THIS (TUESDAY) evening, at half-past
seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
By order,
FRED. BURNHAM,
Secretary.

sep27

HOME RULE—a lecture delivered by
Courtney Kenny, M.P.—is now for
sale at all the Bookstores and at the
Evening Mercury office. It contains 32
pages and is illustrated with portraits of
Gladstone and Parnell. Price—4 cents per
copy. 21,fp.

**SELLING
SELLING
SELLING
CHEAP!
CHEAP!
CHEAP!**

—BY—

B. & T. MITCHELL

50 barrels Choice

NEW PORK LOINS.

150 barrels "Best Brands"

CANADA FLOUR,

50 bxs "September-make" Cheese.

sep28

MRS. MITCHELL,

189, Water Street,

HAS much pleasure in informing the friends and
customers, in St. John's and the Outports,
that she has now the Various Departments of
her Establishment supplied with

Goods of Very Latest Styles

AND NEWEST DESCRIPTION.

An Early Call Solicited.

Show Room—now open.

sep28,31fp,eod

Post Office Notice.

PARCEL POST.

FROM and after the 21st day of September, Par-
cels may (subject to regulations) be trans-
mitted from this Colony to the United Kingdom.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On every parcel not exceeding two pounds in
weight thirty-six cents being the minimum rate,
over two pounds the charge will be eighteen cents
per pound or fraction thereof.

Maximum Dimensions and Weight.
No parcel exceeding eleven pounds in weight, or
over three feet six inches in length, or in length
and girth measured together six feet (such girth
being measured round the thickest part of such
parcel) shall be conveyed by Post.

**Prepayment on all Parcels Com-
pulsory.**

The parcels must be handed to an officer of the
Post Office, and information will be given by him
of the necessary form to accompany each parcel.
Certain articles are prohibited to be sent by Post,
particulars of which will be given at the office.
All parcels will be subject to Customs regulations
and import duties.

J. O. FRASER,

General Post Office, } 121,fp. P. M. G.

Valuable Fee-simple.

I am instructed to offer for sale, by Private
Contract, all that valuable piece of LAND, belong-
ing to the estate of late James Browning, situate
on the north side of Water Street, and on the east
side of Leslie Street. The Land will be sold in lots
to suit purchasers. For particulars of title, &c.,
apply to

aug17. **T. W. SPRY,**
Real Estate Broker.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,

OF BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Saw Mills, Saw Mill Machinery, AND ENGINES.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for Newfoundland,
for this well-known firm, is prepared to show catalogues, and quote prices for every de-
scription of Machinery, requisite for a Lumber or Shingle Mill, and comprising every known im-
provement. Prices same as if purchased direct.

sep21,2w,fp,3iw,t,th&s,

M. MONROE.

Agent for Newfoundland.

Still Lower.

To suit the times and make room for new shipments.

APPLES. at 5 cents per dozen.
ORANGES. at 10 cents per dozen.
TOMATOES. 4 cents per lb.
WATER MELONS (very large) at 40 cents.
BEST ALMERIA GRAPES, only 20 cents per lb.

Lemons, Pears, Plums, Bananas, & other Choice Fruits, accordingly.

A Liberal Discount to Cook Shops & other retailers.

At J. W. FORAN'S

sep25

New and Old Confectionery Stores.

New Goods. New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

per schooner *Annie Simpson* from Boston:

MATCHES—in 10-gross cases.
CALAVANCES—in barrels.
OYSTERS—in cases, 1-lb. tins.
CANNED BEEF—in cases, 2-lb. tins.
CANNED BROWN—in case, 2-lb. tins.
CANNED TONGUE—in case, 1-lb. tins.

BARTLETT'S SHOE BLACKING
LIME JUICE—in cases
CIDER VINEGAR—in barrels
KEROSENE OIL—in cans
LAMP WICKS and CHIMNEYS
STRAW PAPER—12x16 & 14x18

And a choice selection of very fine Brooms.

To arrive per *Maggie* from London:

A Choice Assortment of Groceries, &c.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

sep27

290 Water, 43 and 45 King's Road.

ON SALE BY THOMAS KEATING,

(134, Water Street, Saint John's, Newfoundland.)

The following Choice Brands of Spirits:—

Newman's Best Port Wine, Chamisso's Port Wine, Different brands
of Sherry, Martell's Brandy, Jamieson's Irish Whiskey, Pea-
ble's Scotch Whiskey. Also, always on hand,

Superior Old Jamaica and Demerara Rum.

Holland's Gin—choice; Ginger Wine, Irish and Scotch Porters, Guinness' Porter—bottled
by Burke—in pts. & qts; Bass' Ale; and also, Cantrell's & Cochrane's Belfast Ginger Ale.
All orders promptly attended to.

sep24,fm

THOMAS KEATING.

The Finest Selection of

Fancy Walking Sticks

Ever Imported, from 1s. 6d. to £3 15s. each,

At N. OHMAN'S,

Shop open till 9 o'clock, p.m.

(sep9)

ATLANTIC HOTEL BUILDING.

St. Michael's Orphanage Bazaar!

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

Will be held in the Star of the Sea Hall,
(SAINT JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND)

On 28th December, 1886.

Prize 1—Two Very Valuable Oil Paintings—
"Morning" and "Evening."
Prize 2—A Carara Marble Statue of the Blessed
Virgin—(both prizes presented by the
Most Rev. Dr. Power.)
Prize 3—A Handsomely Wrought Double-case
Silver Watch (from Ven. Arch Forristal).
Prize 4—A Portrait in Oil of the Irish Leader
(Parnell)—by a Dublin Artist.
Prize 5—A Beautiful Ormolu Clock, worth \$60—
(under glass shade)—gift of a Friend.
Prize 6—An Elegantly Bound Family Bible.

Prize 7—A Forty Dollar Bill.
Prize 8—A Double-barrel Gun—(value \$35.)
Prize 9—A Valuable Curiosity—(from the Rev.
P. J. Delaney.)
Prize 10—A Twenty Dollar Bill—(from the Rev.
M. F. Clarke.)
Prize 11—A Handsome Coal Vase—(gift of a lady
friend.)
Prize 12—An Elegantly Bound Album—(from the
Rev. M. A. Fitzgerald.)
Prize 13—Picturesque Ireland.
Prize 14—A Fat Sheep.

Also, a large number of other valuable prizes.

TICKETS—ONE SHILLING (TWENTY CENTS) EACH.
A complimentary or free ticket will be presented to purchasers or sellers of Twenty tickets.
The drawing will be on the plan of the "Art Union." The winning numbers will be
published. aug27

New Advertisements.

CHEESE.

Just Received, per steamer *Caban* from Montreal,

40 boxes Choice

CANADIAN CHEESE,

(September Make.)

sep20

T. & M. WINTER.

Walking Sticks and Canes.

We have just received, per ss *Nova Scotian*,
AND ARE NOW SHOWING A
large and varied selection of

WALKING STICKS AND CANES

At Prices from 9d. to 6s. Each.

Scott & Lester Bros.

sep25,2i,fp&th

Post Office Notice.

LABRADOR SERVICE.

MAILS will be despatched for the LABRADOR
on 7th October. The steamer *HERCU-
LES* will proceed as far North as HOPE-
DALE, and Correspondence for the more North-
ern Stations will be sent to that place.

J. O. FRASER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
St. John, Sept. 20th, 1886.

sep20,3w,3iw,eod

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE BAZAAR.

THE LADIES who have so kindly consented to
take Tables at the BAZAAR in behalf of
Saint Michael's Orphanage, Belvidere,
Beg to announce that it will come off about the
first week in November. Any donations of work
or money will be thankfully received by the
Table-holders, or by the Sisters of the Convent,
Belvidere.
aug18,edtoct.

FOR SALE.

The Interest in the Lease of a
SHOP AND DWELLING,
(On Duckworth Street.)

—ALSO, THE—

Stock Dry Goods

(ON THE PREMISES)

AT A VALUATION.

The above is an excellent opportunity for any
person with a Small Capital. Apply to

G. KNOWLING.

sep21,fp,tf

Lumber! Lumber!

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. TESSIER.

No. 1 (Seasoned) Planed, Tongued and Grooved
Quebec Spruce
No. 2 (Seasoned) Planed, Tongued and Grooved
Quebec Spruce—1, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch
Canadian No. 1 (Seasoned) Pine Boards
Canadian No. 1 (Seasoned) Pine Plank
Green Bay Clear Pine Boards
Green Bay Merchantable Boards
Nova Scotia Merchantable and cheap Pine Boards
Spruce and Hemlock Boards
Spruce Studding—3x3, 3x4, 4x4—12 to 24 feet long
Spruce Joisting—2x5, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, 2x14, 2x16, 2x18, 2x20, 2x22, 2x24, 2x26, 2x28, 2x30, 2x32, 2x34, 2x36, 2x38, 2x40, 2x42, 2x44, 2x46, 2x48, 2x50, 2x52, 2x54, 2x56, 2x58, 2x60, 2x62, 2x64, 2x66, 2x68, 2x70, 2x72, 2x74, 2x76, 2x78, 2x80, 2x82, 2x84, 2x86, 2x88, 2x90, 2x92, 2x94, 2x96, 2x98, 2x100, 2x102, 2x104, 2x106, 2x108, 2x110, 2x112, 2x114, 2x116, 2x118, 2x120, 2x122, 2x124, 2x126, 2x128, 2x130, 2x132, 2x134, 2x136, 2x138, 2x140, 2x142, 2x144, 2x146, 2x148, 2x150, 2x152, 2x154, 2x156, 2x158, 2x160, 2x162, 2x164, 2x166, 2x168, 2x170, 2x172, 2x174, 2x176, 2x178, 2x180, 2x182, 2x184, 2x186, 2x188, 2x190, 2x192, 2x194, 2x196, 2x198, 2x200, 2x202, 2x204, 2x206, 2x208, 2x210, 2x212, 2x214, 2x216, 2x218, 2x220, 2x222, 2x224, 2x226, 2x228, 2x230, 2x232, 2x234, 2x236, 2x238, 2x240, 2x242, 2x244, 2x246, 2x248, 2x250, 2x252, 2x254, 2x256, 2x258, 2x260, 2x262, 2x264, 2x266, 2x268, 2x270, 2x272, 2x274, 2x276, 2x278, 2x280, 2x282, 2x284, 2x286, 2x288, 2x290, 2x292, 2x294, 2x296, 2x298, 2x300, 2x302, 2x304, 2x306, 2x308, 2x310, 2x312, 2x314, 2x316, 2x318, 2x320, 2x322, 2x324, 2x326, 2x328, 2x330, 2x332, 2x334, 2x336, 2x338, 2x340, 2x342, 2x344, 2x346, 2x348, 2x350, 2x352, 2x354, 2x356, 2x358, 2x360, 2x362, 2x364, 2x366, 2x368, 2x370, 2x372, 2x374, 2x376, 2x378, 2x380, 2x382, 2x384, 2x386, 2x388, 2x390, 2x392, 2x394, 2x396, 2x398, 2x400, 2x402, 2x404, 2x406, 2x408, 2x410, 2x412, 2x414, 2x416, 2x418, 2x420, 2x422, 2x424, 2x426, 2x428, 2x430, 2x432, 2x434, 2x436, 2x438, 2x440, 2x442, 2x444, 2x446, 2x448, 2x450, 2x452, 2x454, 2x456, 2x458, 2x460, 2x462, 2x464, 2x466, 2x468, 2x470, 2x472, 2x474, 2x476, 2x478, 2x480, 2x482, 2x484, 2x486, 2x488, 2x490, 2x492, 2x494, 2x496, 2x498, 2x500, 2x502, 2x504, 2x506, 2x508, 2x510, 2x512, 2x514, 2x516, 2x518, 2x520, 2x522, 2x524, 2x526, 2x528, 2x530, 2x532, 2x534, 2x536, 2x538, 2x540, 2x542, 2x544, 2x546, 2x548, 2x550, 2x552, 2x554, 2x556, 2x558, 2x560, 2x562, 2x564, 2x566, 2x568, 2x570, 2x572, 2x574, 2x576, 2x578, 2x580, 2x582, 2x584, 2x586, 2x588, 2x590, 2x592, 2x594, 2x596, 2x598, 2x600, 2x602, 2x604, 2x606, 2x608, 2x610, 2x612, 2x614, 2x616, 2x618, 2x620, 2x622, 2x624, 2x626, 2x628, 2x630, 2x632, 2x634, 2x636, 2x638, 2x640, 2x642, 2x644, 2x646, 2x648, 2x650, 2x652, 2x654, 2x656, 2x658, 2x660, 2x662, 2x664, 2x666, 2x668, 2x670, 2x672, 2x674, 2x676, 2x678

A Plea for Ireland's Cause.

Full Text of the Pamphlet of the Great English Leader, William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., on the Irish Question.

III.—PURCHASE AND SALE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

The two Bills, for the government of Ireland and for the Purchase and Sale of Land have been used at the election to destroy one another. The Land Bill has many friends, chiefly among Tories and Dissident Liberals. But their love of the Land Bill was not so strong as their aversion to Home Rule, and they allowed it to lie pierced with a thousand gashes, in order that through it the sister measure of Home Rule might be wounded. On the other hand, the mass of Liberals throughout the country were fully prepared for the grant of Irish autonomy, but were in many cases adverse to the ill-understood measure for the Purchase and Sale of Land, which they were taught to believe could, under no circumstances, be severed from it. Hence many a seat was given to the Tories by Liberal abstentions, and not a few Liberal Dissidents, by those who acquiesced in the destruction of one bill for the sake of securing the destruction of the other. So, then, his Siamese twinning of the bills, put to scorn by those for whose benefit it was in great part designed, has been deadly to both, and has proved the most powerful cause of the defeat of the Liberal party at the elections in England.

I think it my duty explicitly to acknowledge that the sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures is irresistible, and that the twinning, which has been for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland, exists no longer.

At the same time, the partnership between enemies of Home Rule and enemies of the Land Bill, which has brought about this result, will now, we may hope, be dissolved. The enemies of Home Rule have ever been the keenest promoters of land purchase in the interests of the Irish landlords. The enemies of the Land Purchase Bill, instead of standing at ease, will now have to use all their vigilance for the purpose of preventing the adoption of schemes of land purchase founded on principles very different from, and, indeed, opposite to those of the Bill lately assigned to the limbo of abortions.

We have lying before us a new point of departure; but for the sake of the subject, it may be right to offer a slight explanation on the bill.

A main object of that bill was to get rid of the bad and dangerous schemes, which alone had seemed possible in the present centralized condition of our arrangements for the government of Ireland. Among the principles of the plan, any or all of which I reserve my title to uphold and urge at the proper time on their merits, and not as inseparable portions of a wider scheme, were these:

1. To eschew entirely the establishment of the relation of debtor and creditor between the Imperial Treasury, and the Irish occupier individually.
2. To deal only with an authority empowered under the highest sanction to bind Ireland as a whole.
3. To accept as security nothing less than what would suffice to place the fifty millions of Consols issuable under the act, on a footing of perfect equality in the market with the mass of consols already there.
4. In fulfillment of this view, to place the charge, not on the rents proceeding from the land alone, but also on the entire public revenue of Ireland.
5. To direct the collection and course of these revenues in such a channel as to make their receipt and application not less safe and certain than the receipt and application of the revenues of Great Britain.

I trust that every British Liberal, Consistent or Dissident, who may think that there are reasons sufficient to warrant some intervention of Imperial credit in order to solve the question of Irish land, will steadily resist any attempt to fasten on us a scheme of inferior security; and especially will set his face against the establishment of direct relations between the Treasury and the individual occupant of the soil in Ireland by reason not only of pecuniary risk, but also, and far more, of very grave political danger.

The subject may be summed up in three short queries:

First, Is it right that England, both on grounds of policy and having been act and part in the wrongs done to Ireland by her land laws and by many of her landlords, should bear her share in providing further facilities for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland?

Secondly, Ought this provision to be made by a liberal use, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the public credit of the country?

Thirdly, Is it wise or justifiable instead of dealing with some public authority in Ireland, to place the treasury of this country in the direct relation of creditor to scores or it may be hundreds of thousands of the persons occupying land in Ireland?

To the two first questions I give my answer in the affirmative; to the third I say emphatically, No.

IV.—THE CONSERVATIVE CHARACTER OF HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

I deviate for a moment from my survey of the political battle-field to touch on a question more likely to receive consideration now than during the heat of the fight.

For my own part, in arguing for the Irish policy of the late Administration, I have not found it my duty to attempt any narrow appropriation of that policy to the Liberal party. It was indeed eminently agreeable to the principles of that party, because it proceeded upon a rational but a broad and generous trust, in the people of Ireland; upon a large recognition of that people's right to liberty, which, says Mr. Burke, is "the birthright of our species," and which "we cannot forfeit except by what forfeits our title to the privileges of our kind. I mean the abuse or oblivion of our rational faculties," which "destroys our social nature, and transforms us into something little better than the description of wild beasts."

But unless the policy, from its harmonizing with the love of liberty, and its spirit of reliance on a people, be, in the eyes of all but Liberal politicians, guilty of the unpardonable sin, and thus excluded from a hearing, surely it has high titles to a conservative character, and may resolutely lay claim to conservative favor. For it is especially founded on regard for history and tradition. It aims in the main at restoring, not altering, the Empire. In this vast mass are straightway discovered a multitude of subaltern integers: municipalities, counties, colonies and nations. Does a true conservative policy recommend that the dividing lines which hedge about these secondary organizations, should be eyed with an eager jealousy and effaced upon any favorable occasion? I put aside for the moment all regard to the pollution and the tyranny by which an occasion for the union was forced into existence; and I raise the issue on a broader ground. It is surely most desirable that every subaltern structure in an enormous political fabric, having joints and fastenings, tie beams and rafters of its own, should contribute, by the knotted strength thus inhering in each part, to increase the aggregate of cohesive force, which guarantees the permanence and solidity of the whole.

Intermediate authority, set between the central power and the subject is a contrivance favorable to both. It softens the whole character of Government as a coercive system. It saves the centre from strain; and saves it also from excess. It gives a domestic attitude to commands which, when proceeding from a remote source want their best passport to acceptance. The ruler's will is more largely obeyed, and the quality of the obedience is improved as the quantity is enlarged, for it becomes a willing obedience.

(to be continued.)

(From the Cork Examiner, Sept. 15.)

THE WOODFORD EVICTIONS.

IMPRISONMENT OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Father Fahy, of Ballinakie, Woodford, who has been sentenced to give security to keep the peace, or in default thereof to six months imprisonment in connection with the Woodford evictions was yesterday conveyed to Galway Gaol under an escort of constabulary. He will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. His arrest caused much excitement at Athenry.

A later telegram states—Father Fahy of Ballinakie, Woodford, who, having declined to give sureties of the peace after his connection with the Woodford eviction, upon consulting his brother clergyman, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, arrived at Galway today, escorted by police. He was met at the railway station by about four thousand persons, who rescued him from the police. Therev. gentleman entreated the people to hand him over to the custody of the authorities, and it was only after great persuasion that they consented to do so. Instead, however, of handing him over to the police they escorted him to gaol, which he entered after having thanked the crowd for their good sense in taking his advice.

(to be continued.)

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Father Fahy, of Ballinakie, Woodford, who has been sentenced to give security to keep the peace, or in default thereof to six months imprisonment in connection with the Woodford evictions was yesterday conveyed to Galway Gaol under an escort of constabulary. He will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. His arrest caused much excitement at Athenry.

A later telegram states—Father Fahy of Ballinakie, Woodford, who, having declined to give sureties of the peace after his connection with the Woodford eviction, upon consulting his brother clergyman, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, arrived at Galway today, escorted by police. He was met at the railway station by about four thousand persons, who rescued him from the police. Therev. gentleman entreated the people to hand him over to the custody of the authorities, and it was only after great persuasion that they consented to do so. Instead, however, of handing him over to the police they escorted him to gaol, which he entered after having thanked the crowd for their good sense in taking his advice.

(to be continued.)

(From the Cork Examiner, Sept. 15.)

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Builders' Supply Store.

Our New Store,

(88, QUEEN'S ROAD)

Will be open till 9 p.m., for the Fall Season, with a full stock of

Painters, Masons, Plasterers and Carpenters' Supplies.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

sep27

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THE PARNELL MOVEMENT

With a Sketch of Irish Parties from 1843, by THOS. POWER O'CONNOR, Member of Parliament.

THE clearest and most forcible statement ever presented of the Irish National Question, a topic which is now absorbing the attention of the whole civilized world, and with which the gifted author of this book is so closely identified.

Beginning with the movement under O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation we are led through the tragic scenes of the several Famines with their many horrors; the Coercion Acts with their long line of outrages by the British Government; the Young Ireland Movement and its varied and exciting scenes; the Fenian Movement, bringing days of alarm to England; the Wholesale Evictions of the starving peasantry; the so-called Agrarian Outrages, showing some late instances of the mock-justice for which England is famous; the Arms Act, Tenant Right, Arrears Act, Boycotting, Obstruction, Absenteeism, Emigration, with powerful sketches of Disraeli and Gladstone, are a few of the interesting subjects of this great book.

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Those, then, who want an answer to the question: Will the Home Rule movement succeed? should read this book wherein the author will undoubtedly convert most of his readers to his own views, and "convince them that the Union has been a fatal heritage to both Ireland and England." With exquisite steel-portraits of Parnell, Davitt and Dillon. Large 8vo, 378 pages, cloth, gilt side, \$3; large 8vo 578 pages, cloth, gilt side and edges, \$4.

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D. BENNETT, Prof. of Music.

Terms made known on application. \$25.3i

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Consignees of Goods per Annie Simpson, from Boston, U.S.A., are requested to pay freight and take immediate delivery.

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AT THE WHARF OF

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CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

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TENDERS will be received until the 1st day of October, at noon, by the undersigned, for the ENTIRE STOCK and GOOD WILL of the

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The Young Ladies' Journal, for October

The London Journal—part 35

J. F. Chisholm.

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GILT PAPER—from 2s to 5s per piece

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CHOICE PATTERNS—from 4d per piece

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R. HARVEY.

sep23

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The Subscribers have entered into arrangements for the building of Banking Dories on Approved American Model, by a first-class and experienced builder, and of best material.

The Trade can be supplied for next Season on liberal terms. A sample of our Dories will be shown in a few days.

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FLOUR—of various brands, excellent quality—PORK, BEEF, JOLIES, LOINS, HOCKS, &c., Bread, Butter, Teas & Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Oatmeal, Peas—in bris and half-bris, Split and Green Pease, Calavances, Barley, Sago, Raisins and Currants, Sarsaparilla and Blue, Tobacco, Pipes, Matches, Brooms, Chairs, Washboards, Lime Juice, Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Sauces, Stove Polish, Blacking, Brushes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Kerosene Oil, Pepper, Mustard, &c.

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360, WATER STREET.

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This Department Is Replete with latest Novelties.

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KEEP the Draft out of your Rooms—both Warm and Beautiful—by using our heavy and handsome WINTER CURTAINS. Will be sold Cheap.

Newfoundland Furniture & Moulding Co.

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LIMITED.

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M. MONROE,

Agent for Newfoundland.

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Select Story.

LOVED AT LAST;
—OR—
A NOBILITY BETTER THAN BIRTH.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"Never mind the contract in a case of this kind," she rejoined quickly. And for the second time in his life he held Lady Ianthe's hand in his own.

Gently and tenderly he bound up the pretty wounded finger.

"Does it pain you now?" he asked. "Not much," she replied. "Thank you."

But for a minute longer he held her hand, looking at it intently.

"My wife's hand," he said—"the hand that holds my heart, my life, my love—the hand that has never yet lain willingly in mine. May I kiss it, Ianthe, before I let it go?"

"Yes," she replied, her face flushing, "if it pleases you."

He bent down and kissed it with such love, such passion, that the kiss burned her like flame, then, without another word, he quitted the room.

"What a sad thing it is that he is of low birth!" said Lady Ianthe to herself. "There is something really pleasant about him."

All day the memory of that kiss was with her. The hand he had caressed seemed to burn her. More than once she caught herself remembering how his eyes had shone and his lips had trembled—what passion and what pain there had been in his face. She began to reflect deeply. Her life was one round of self-indulgence, of gaiety, flattery and pleasure; while a noble heart lay under her feet—a heart that she crushed at every step.

One morning it seemed to her that something unusual had happened; the servants looked tired, and some of them were absent. Her maid told her that during the night the earl had been seized with a sudden fainting fit; they had hastily summoned the squire, whose first care was that Lady Ianthe should not be disturbed. He had set off at once for the doctor, and had sat up himself during the whole night. The earl was better—almost well, in fact; the attack had been but trifling. Yet the squire had never left him, but had tended him with the love and devotion of a son; his only anxiety being that his wife should be spared all care and trouble.

"Where is Mr. Carre now?" she asked. They told her he had fallen asleep on the couch in the morning room. She went in quietly. There was a little stand by his side, and on it stood her favorite lemon plant. She broke off a spray as she stood watching him, and bruised it in her white fingers. How pale and worn he looked! How handsome his face was in its repose—the lips so firm, the rich, clustering hair falling over the broad brow. Had he been of her order she would have called him princely. One arm was thrown above his head; and she stood silently watching him. He did not look like a happy man. There were great lines of pain on his face which told of many weary hours.

Not happy? Her heart smote her as she looked at him. How he loved her! How he had lavished most royal gifts upon her! He had given her his wealth, name, love, everything—had sunk his veridicality—and all for love of her. What had he gained? Not a loving look or a kindly word.

"Poor fellow!" she murmured to herself. She bent over him, with more tenderness in her heart than she had ever felt before. She heard him murmur in his sleep:

"Ianthe, my love, my wife—so cold, so cruel."

A deep sigh that was almost a moan came from his lips. She bent still lower, and the bruised lemon spray fell from her hands on to his breast.

"Poor fellow!" she murmured again, and with a sudden impulse she touched his hair. It was the first time she had voluntarily gone near to him or touched him. Was it paradise opening to him in his dreams?

Suddenly he stirred in his sleep, and she hastened away. Her face burned at the thought that he should wake and find her there. She quitted the room, and he opened his eyes with a confused sense of her presence. He saw the folds of her white dress as she closed the door behind, and he found the lemon spray on his breast.

CHAPTER XII.

A year and more had passed since the squire and Lady had returned home. Everything had fallen into its usual routine, so that it seemed difficult to imagine that any dark trouble had loomed over the Abbey. The only perceptible difference was the presence of the squire and the great increase of luxury. By this time the whole country had some knowledge of the terms on which the squire and Lady Ianthe lived. The general decision was that Lady Ianthe had married for money, and the squire for the sake of the aristocratic union.

When the squire and his wife went up to London for the season, Lady Ianthe reigned there, the leading belle of the day. Their house was the most popular in the whole great city; they

were the leaders almost everywhere. It was some little comfort for Herman to find that, although she did not love him—did not care for him—she was equally indifferent to everyone else. Her proud, serene calm seemed never to be broken.

Then he was returned a member for the county, and it struck him that she was pleased at his success. He flung himself heart and soul into his new duties—he tried to fill his life with them. But there was always the same sense of dreary desolation, the same heartache and the same longing for love. Then, when the season was ended they returned to Croombe. He began to abandon hope after that. His wife's well-bréd indifference became unbearable.

Everything had fallen into its usual routine. Lady Ianthe spent her time with the earl, and in receiving and returning hospitality, or amusing herself with books, music and flowers. She was always kind to her husband in a certain indifferent fashion. She deferred on every occasion to his authority. He was treated by the earl's wish as master of the house. His position was a magnificent one, but his heart ached for love and no love came. The woman whom he loved so passionately would never care for him. She had no heart—she was too proud to love, too haughty to care for anything but her own self-indulgence and her name.

It came to him with a sickening sense of certainty at last. He did not regret what he had done. For her sake he would have done it all over again; but his manhood rose now in hot rebellion against his fate. She could live happily enough without him, but he could live no longer by her side. He had suffered enough. She was welcome, doubly welcome, to all he had in the world, but he could no longer bear the pain and torment of her presence. His resolve was taken; he must go. They were wedded, it was true, but they must part. He had come to the limit of his patience. If she needed him he would remain; but she did not. His absence could make no possible difference in her life.

There was no need for any scandal, for any explanation—no need that any human being should know the truth as to why he had gone. He would go to America. He had money invested there and he could say business called him hither; the best thing for which he could hope and pray was that heaven in its mercy would let him die there. One morning he sent for Ianthe—he was in his favorite room. She smiled when she saw him there.

"You like this room, Herman," she said. "I had my first hope of love here," he answered. "Ianthe, I have sent for you here to speak to you—here, where, without love, you promised to be my wife, and I, trusting in the might of my own love to win yours, took upon myself a task that was superhuman."

The gravity of his voice and manner awed her. She sat down and looked at him wistfully. Surely everything was going on well. What did he want?

"Ianthe," continued the grave, passionate voice, "have I not done all that man could do win your love?"

"Yes," she replied, "I own that you have."

"Yet, you no more love me now than you did on the day that I first spoke to you here."

"There can be no question of love between you and me," she observed, haughtily. "Why are you not content to live as hitherto?"

"Why am I not content?" he cried, passionately. "Because I am not made of marble or ice—because I have a living human heart that longs for love, a soul that cries out against my cruel life, my cruel solitude—because I can bear my life no longer!"

"Why what is wrong?" she asked, startled by the passion in his voice.

"Ask me, rather, what is right?" I love you so entirely, so devotedly, that I must win your love in return, or I must go from you. Can you place your hand in mine and say, I will try to love you, Herman. Even that will content me."

Her beautiful face had grown strangely pale. She drew back.

"No," she replied, in a low voice. "I cannot."

He laughed aloud, and she shrank scared and frightened, from the sound. "No, you cannot; this plebeian hand of mine must not touch the dainty fingers of Lady Carre."

"Herman," she interposed, "you frighten me. I do not understand you in this mood."

"I beg your pardon," he said, growing calmer at the sound of her voice. "I am, at times, frightened at myself. I believe that my great misery is driving me mad. I will try to say to you in sad and sober earnestness what I mean. I am very unhappy. I would bear it all if there were any chance of ever winning your love, but there is none, and I cannot remain here any longer. I have borne more than a man should bear, because I have always thought that time would win me your love. Now I see that it never will."

"But where will you go; what will you do?" she asked gently.

"I will do nothing that shall attract scandal or gossip—nothing that can annoy you or any one else. I have money invested in America—I will go and look after it. It will be known that I have gone on business, and nothing more can be said."

(To be Continued.)

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Railway Lands.

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32, 6s. each.

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6s. each.

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mission TEN CENTS.

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sep10

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T. W. SPRY,

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aug19

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j.25

Mrs. R. Fennell

has just received, per ss *Nova Scotian*, the balance of her Fall Stock of

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Also, Ladies' Underclothing, Children's Tam O'Shanters, and Children's Hats and Bonnets—cheap for cash.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS—from 3s. 6. to 20s.

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The Subscriber begs to notify his FRIENDS and the GENERAL PUBLIC

That he has removed his

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From 236 Water Street to 299 Water Street—to the Shop lately occupied by McDougall & Templeton, O'DWYER'S BUILDINGS, four doors west of Coastal Steamers Wharf.

G. S. MILLICAN, Jr.

jy27

P. Jordan & Sons

Have just received, per steamer *Portia* from New York,

4 Cases of Bartlett's Celebrated Blacking,

which will be sold at a very low figure.

Also, 2 Cases Baltimore Bacon—from 2 to 15-lb. pieces—choice article.

—AND, IN STOCK,—

A LARGE and well-assorted stock of *Provisions and Groceries*, consisting of Bread, Flour, Pork, Jaws, Packet Beef, Molasses (Barbados), Sugar, and Fancy Biscuits, Fruit and Plain Cake. Together with a large and well-assorted stock of *this Season's Choice Teas*. Also, Feather Beds and Feathers, American Oil Clothes, Sole Leather and a splendid stock of Cigars of the most popular Brands—Tobaccos, Cut Plug, Leader, Solace and other fancy Brands.

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sep21

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Unprecedented Bargains in Dry Goods.

WILLIAM FREW

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DRESS MATERIALS,

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COSTUME CLOTHS—1s. 6d., 2s.; worth 2s., 2s. 6d.

Marvellous Value in Ladies' Mantles—25s., worth 70s.

Wonderful value in Unbleached Cotton—2½d., 3d., 4½d., worth 4d., 5d., 6d.

A rare line in White Shirting—4d., 4½d., 5d.

Extraordinary Bargains in Mens' Fancy Shirts—2s. 6d., 3s.

Also, another shipment of our Celebrated Ladies' Seam-to-toe Kid Boots—8s. 9d.

WILLIAM FREW,

191, Water Street.

sep7

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have received, by recent arrivals, their FALL STOCK OF GROCERIES, which they intend selling at a very small margin of profit to meet the wants of the present depressed state of trade, and more particularly the gloomy outlook that stares the toil-worn fisherman for the coming winter. Now is the time to make provision for the future, ere prices advance.

Conducting

—as we anticipate—a fair share of the Fall Trade, we place before our patrons the following Groceries: New Teas (season 1886) Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Preserves, Olive Oil, Canned Meats, Starch, Soap, Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Currants, Raisins; also, various brands of Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, and about one thousand bushels of Oats at 3s. per bushel. As we intend working our business

On Sound

Cash basis, we will offer the foregoing at a nominal remuneration, as well as our carefully-selected stock of Pork, Loins, Jowls, Corn Beef, &c. Our Hardware Department is replete with all requirements for the Mechanic, viz.: I. H. Sorby's Pit Saws, Hatchets and Edge Tools, Spear and Jackson's Hand Saws; also, Tennon, Pannel, Compass, Pad and Fret Saws, Underhill's American Axes, Coopers' Adzes, Bead, Rabbit, G. O. G. Hand Block, Jack and Try Planes, Turn Screws, Gimlets, Squares, Levels and Bevels. We would call the attention of the small

Commercial

dealer to the fact that he will find it to his advantage by inspecting our varied stock, ere he travels the dusty and busy thoroughfare of Water Street. Also, in store—Lamps, Chimnies Burners, Wicks—all sorts and sizes, Kerosene selling cheap by the gallon or barrel. Many other articles we could mention were it not that our advertising space precludes our enumerating them at this particular time. In conclusion we would say to our many friends in St. John's and the Outports, to remember our motto, which coincides with our

Principles.

CASH SYSTEM - - - SMALL PROFITS.

M. & J. TOBIN,

170 & 172, Duckworth St., St. John's, N.F.

sep23

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Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence relating to Editorial or Business matters will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

MR. COURTNEY KENNY'S ADDRESS IN THE ATHENÆUM LAST NIGHT.

The Address of Courtney Kenny, Esq., M. P., in the Athenæum, last night, was a decided success. The arrangements of the Committee were carried out with due care, and the large audience present showed that they were right in their opinion that a second lecture from Mr. Kenny would be well attended. Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent presided, and introduced the speaker in eloquent and highly complimentary terms. The audience was larger than on the occasion of Mr. Kenny's Address on "Home Rule" in the same Hall. He has the power of holding the attention of his auditors from beginning to close, as was evident last night. His graceful manner on the platform, his clear enunciation, his sallies of humor and finished diction interest his auditors, whilst his earnestness of style impress you with the belief that he is thoroughly sincere, and that his opinions are the result of mature thought, deep conviction and sound judgment. With such clever lieutenants as Mr. Kenny, the illustrious Chieftain of the Liberal party—William Ewart Gladstone—the triumph of Irish Home Rule, the settlement of the Land Question, the fixing of just relations between capital and labor, and the education and general amelioration of the masses of the people must eventually be consummated. Mr. Kenny, after reviewing the history of political reform in England, since the Revolution of 1688, he referred to the great accession of power conferred on the people by Mr. Gladstone's measure of Household Suffrage. His description of the interest taken in the new privilege given to thousands who never before had exercised the right of voting; and the influence of the ballot was very powerful. He next discussed the Problems of Free Trade, Land, Local Government, Municipal Institutions, Second Chamber, Primogeniture, Self-Government of Ireland and the condition of the working classes. During his address he paid a well deserved tribute to Rev. Mr. Harvey, for his efforts to make known the history and resources of Newfoundland, which was received by the audience with prolonged applause. Mr. Kenny closed his really powerful address with an eloquent allusion to the condition of this country, and the grand future before its people if they prove true to their own best interests.

A fair report of the address will be found in another column. It must be a satisfaction to the committee who had the arrangements of the Lecture in hand,—namely, Messrs. J. W. Foran, M. J. O'Mara, L. O'B. Furlong, Thomas Mitchell and T. J. Murphy, that it passed off so successfully. The good effect will be seen, we hope, in promoting peace, prosperity and useful reforms, in this country.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS OF COURTNEY KENNY, ESQ., M.P.

POLITICAL PROGRESS; POWER OF THE BALLOT; FREE TRADE; THE LAND QUESTION; IRISH HOME RULE AND THE CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASSES JUDICIOUSLY DISCUSSED.

The Athenæum was crowded last night, by a large and respectable audience, to hear the address of Mr. Courtney Kenny, on "The Political Problems of the Hour." Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., presided. Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, Sir Ambrose Shea, Venerable Archdeacon Forristal, Very Rev. M. A. Fitzgerald, Rev. L. G. McNeil, Rev. Mr. Falconer, Rev. W. S. Lalor, Don Singala (Spanish Consul), R. H. Prowse (German Consul), Monsieur

Des Isles (French Consul), Judge Conroy, Prof. Ryan, M. Fleming, Superior Christian Brothers' School, Hon. John Syme, M.L.C., R. J. Kent, Esq., Q.C., M. J. O'Mara, Esq., M.H.A., M. H. Carty, Esq., M.H.A., James Baird, Esq., and others, occupied seats on the platform. After introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Kenny immediately proceeded with his

ADDRESS:

He said,—This is now the fourth time I have had the pleasure of addressing a Newfoundland audience, and I am deeply sensible of the kindness with which I have been received on every one of these occasions. Judge Pinsent has spoken of my returning home to drink anew of the perennial spring of knowledge. It was to drink of that stream that I came to this Island; to gather the lessons to be derived from your political references,—and from your present commercial circumstances. And I shall go back, not only full of knowledge which I have gained here, not only full of hope for the great future of the Island, but also full of gratitude for the many kind words and kind deeds which have greeted me on every hand since I first set foot on your shores. I have said that I came here to seek knowledge; I came to learn and not to teach; to ask questions and not to give information. Yet your citizens have seen fit to summon me, with a command which I could not disobey, to stand once more on this platform and tell the story of the political condition of the British Empire at the present day. What is the present? It is the new day which began when England underwent, 12 months ago the greatest revolution that has been seen in her history for nigh two hundred years; the greatest revolution since the revolution of 1688, which crushed forever the theory of the divine right of kings; the revolution of 1832, which crushed forever the theory of the divine right of aristocracies, by the statute that carried the foundation of the English Constitution down to the solid rock of household suffrage. As you know, by that tremendous revolution, there were added three million men who, since 1832 had held in their hands the issues of political power in United Kingdom, two millions more. England became a pure Democracy. No fewer than five millions of men now rule the destinies of English history. You can well imagine what a joy it was to me when, immediately upon the achievement of that revolution, the invitation came to me to represent a division of my native county of Yorkshire; and this division which had been so trained and moulded by political struggles and had made such fervent efforts for the enfranchisement and elevation of the working classes that the old Chartist leaders had given it the title of "Right Arm of Yorkshire." To that constituency I went down to answer their call. When I returned to Cambridge, my friends pressed inquiringly around me. "The seat of Barnsley," said they, "is it safe?" "Yes," said I, "it is safe, quite safe, absolutely safe. The only question is, who shall sit in it?" (Laughter.) But as to that question there could be little doubt in the mind of any one who witnessed the delight and enthusiasm of the new electors on coming into possession of that suffrage which their fathers had taught them to long for. I could tell you stories which thrill in my mind to-day of the enthusiasm which I saw stirring some of these men when their first election day dawned. One old man got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and waited patiently till the polling booth opened, that he might be the first in his district to rush into the booth and boast ever after of having recorded the first vote in the last Household Suffrage election there. Many bought new pencils for the purpose of making the mark on the voting papers, and then laid these pencils aside in paper, never to be used again but go down to the children as sacred heir looms, and preserve the memory of the day on which the working classes of England marched in triumph to attest at the polling booth their final emancipation. I see some of you smile; but you will not smile when I tell you that one old man who spoke to me next day of the joy it had been to him to give his vote. "Sir," said he, "when I put my cross on the voting paper I said 'God bless it!'" Aye, that cross! It has been traced on English documents for a thousand years. I have seen it upon the old Saxon Charters, where it was affixed as the most sacred religious symbol of the good faith of those who granted the charters. Then, as the art of writing became more widely diffused, the mark of the cross was set to English documents only by those who knew not how to sign their names; and it became the symbol—ignorance and hopelessness. To-day, a further change has taken place; and the mark of the cross which has been in turn the symbol of fidelity, and the symbol of ignorance, has now become the symbol of political power. When the English householder sets his cross upon the voting paper, he governs England; he governs the governors of England; he wields the sceptre of the British Empire. And these five millions of men from factory and pit and plough, in what fashion will they wield the sceptre of empire? I believe they will

wield it skilfully and well. For I believe in God, and consequently I believe in the man whom God has made. I believe that if truth is placed before a man, then, nine times out of ten, it will go home to his reason; if justice is placed before a man, then, nine times out of ten, it will go home to his conscience. (Cheers.) And, therefore, I look forward to a beneficent exercise of the power which has been put in the hands of twenty hundred thousand new electors of the British Isles. At the first election there could be very little doubt as to their course of action; because they were flushed with gratitude for the gift of the vote, they saw that the same grey-haired statesman whose financial policy had struck the tax off two hundred articles, had made the clothes and food of the working classes cheaper, had struck off the shackles which bound the Non-conformists, had opened the universities and schools to the people, without distinction of class or creed, had now completed his work by the polling booth. It was Mr. Gladstone who had enfranchised twenty hundred thousand new electors; and I felt no doubt as to the issues of the election, when all over the country, in one constituency after another, I found these new electors singing at their meetings:—

"We are coming, William Gladstone, twenty hundred thousand more; From ancient Scotland's furthest coast to Cornwall's rock-bound shore, We'll quit our ploughs and shops and mines on the great election day. For we're banded well together, and were eager for the fray, And such a victory you will win as you never won before."

For "we're coming, William Gladstone, twenty hundred thousand more." (Cheers.) When we shall have lost the great leader, will these twenty hundred thousand men adhere still to the Liberal Party? Much was said at the election about the characteristics of the opposing parties. One candidate, in a constituency adjoining mine, said over the dinner table: "Politics are pretty bad. The Liberals are fools, and the Conservatives are knaves." "Well," said one of us, "you are standing as a Liberal Conservative, so what an awful combination you must be!" (Laughter.) But these new electors have learned their lesson too well for me to doubt the permanence of their Liberalism. You must not forget that this great revolution which gave England a governing democracy did not come like the French revolutions amid the clash of steel and the roar of cannon. No, it was the opposing of the brain, the tongue and the pen. It was born in peace and it was therefore cradled in stability. These men had learned two ineradicable lessons from those old Liberal leaders, whose triumphs during fifty years had given the working classes both their industrial prosperity and their political power. The first lesson was the lesson of peace. If you go back to 1832, before the Reform Bill ushered in the reign of Liberalism you will find that the average income of the active worker was £19. To-day, although since that time the population has been steadily increasing, the average income of the worker has been £42. (Cheers.) It has more than doubled; and in addition to this, his clothes and his food are far cheaper now than in 1832. This lesson of Free Trade has sunk deep into the brain of the English working classes. It is true that we still have politicians who urge the English people to follow the evil example of France, Canada and America in adopting a Protectionist policy. In the villages, to agricultural laborers, these men talk of protection; in the towns, to the artisans they only talk of what they call "Fair Trade," and what I call "One-legged Protection."

(conclusion to-morrow.)

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

(To the Editor of the Colonist)

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper to thank the kind friends who honored me with their presence in St. Kyran's, on the occasion of the dedication of my Church.

To all I am deeply grateful, and beg to return my sincere thanks.

I remain, yours truly,

W. P. DOUTNEY, P.P.

St. Kyran's, September 21, 1886.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—The police force of this city and colony generally, have been the subject of much criticism lately, sometimes with good reason, but often without that consideration due to the circumstances of the case. The poor "Bobby" is considered a fit subject of abuse and ridicule by all classes, from the street urchin to the highest in the land; but that should not be. The policeman is an indispensable member of every community; and if properly trained and of average intelligence, ought to be respected by all good members of society, and the terror of criminals. Under the management of Inspector Carty the force had reached as nearly perfection as is possible under the system.

But to have a properly disciplined and sufficiently useful body of men, and to ensure the essential qualities that good officers should possess, a higher rate of pay is necessary, with a pension after, say twenty-five years service. At present men join the police because they are out of employment, and to pass away a few dull months. As soon as anything better turns up they leave and raw recruits have to be substituted, and they in turn leave; hence it is impossible, under such conditions, to have a proper police force, or such a force as we need in this city.

Although the police officer is the hardest worked man connected with the administration of the law, he is the least paid, whilst the other limbs generally feather their nests at the public expense, the poor policeman gets plenty of abuse, hard knocks and no pension. However, something ought to be done, and that soon, to raise the force from its present disorganized state to its former state of efficiency, at least.

Yours, etc.,

St. John's, Sept. 24, 1886. EX-POLICEMAN.

A RUN THROUGH OUR PRINCIPAL STREETS

Business Changes During the Season

Next, west of Messrs. Job Bros. premises, are three untenanted stores, which the occupiers left during the last year, two of these stores are situated on the south side of Water-street, and the third on the north side. The former two were occupied by Messrs. W. P. Walsh and Edward Smith & Co., the one as a grocery store, the other as a dry goods store. The premises across the way were occupied by Mr. J. L. Ross as a restaurant. These three places went out of lease during the year and the tenants were driven out by the high rent imposed by the land owner, into whose hands the property fell. Two or three doors farther west, over the drug store of Mr. John T. O'Mara,

MR. J. B. SCLATER

opened a new office. He has been appointed agent for the Citizen Insurance Co., of Canada, and agent for H. E. Hounsell, net and twine manufacturer of Bridport, England. Mr. Sclater was for many years identified with his father, Mr. D. Sclater's dry goods business, and launched for himself but a short time since. Mr. Sclater is both gentlemanly and business like. Opposite Mr. Sclater's office, on the premises formerly rented by H. M. Gibb & Co.,

MR. A. C. TUPPER

has opened the Queen's Hotel. The premises has undergone a complete overhauling and has been remodelled and refurnished in all directions. In the shop, on the lower flat, the choicest fruits and other delicacies are sold, and on the 2nd. flat is the dining halls. These rooms are large and comfortable and the choicest viands are procurable there, at moderate figures. Next door a new clothing store has been opened—on the premises of the late John Dooling—by

MESSRS. GIBB & CALVERT.

The gentlemen are doing a good business, and are turning out well made first-class clothing.

Down the archway opposite

MR. G. C. FEARN

has established a flour agency on the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Meehan, and later on by the late J. N. Finlay. Mr. G. C. Fearn is assisted by Mr. R. A. Meagher of this town, a gentleman who has had a large and varied experience of the business of the country. Mr. Fearn has wonderfully improved the place from its old time appearance. The establishment of flour agencies is a great boon to this country, as it allows the middleman of the city to obtain his goods with a small margin on millers' prices in America. Over on the other side of the way is the "Medical Hall," owned and conducted by

DOCTOR J. J. DEARIN.

It is scarcely necessary to point out this place, as it is one of the best stores in St. John's. Dr. Dearin has repainted and otherwise improved his premises during the past year, and it is now one of the neatest stores in the city. The owner of the premises is as well known as the "Medical Hall." To his active brain we are all indebted for the first conception of the "mighty thought," and to his perseverance on the floors of the House of Assembly, Newfoundland we owe the railway to Harbor Grace. On the south side of Water street, immediately west of Mr. Sclater's, or, as it was formerly known, Thomas's Arch, in the top flat of the four storey building, is

THE TELEPHONE OFFICE.

This place was established something over a year ago with only a few subscribers, but the names on its subscription list has wonderfully increased, as can be seen by the immense net-work of wires

extending from its windows, out over the street. Mr. Thomas Mullowney, formerly of the Anglo-American Co., conducts the business of the office, and is an efficient and obliging young man. His business was comparatively easy at first, but subscribers have increased so rapidly that at present his position is no sinecure.

DON ANTONIO SINGALA

occupies an office on the next flat down, as the Consulate of Spain; but the whole of the remainder of the building is rented by

MR. W. R. FIRTH,

as a general dry-goods and gentleman's outfitting store. Mr. Firth has improved this premises since he rented it. During the last year he has enlarged his work room, to accommodate the additional number of hands necessary to fill his large orders for clothing. Mr. Firth has a male and female work-room, and he finds that a great deal more work can be done by this plan. Mr. Simpson, the cutter, is a gentleman of experience, and the clothing that leaves the establishment is, in texture, fit and finish, second to none in the city. A representation of a large black Newfoundland dog, over the door, points out Mr. Firth's store to purchasers.

(To be continued.)

Local and other Items.

Just the faintest stir is noticeable in business along Water street.

The highest point attained by the thermometer for the last twenty-four hours was 56, the lowest 39.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letter of Mr. John E. Roach, "Commercial Farmer," "Hopeful," received, and will be published on completion of publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and Mr. Kenny's Lecture.

The steamer *Curlew* left Bay St. George at 7 p.m. yesterday, bound for Bonne Bay.

The barquentine *Minnie*, belonging to Messrs. Alan Goodridge & Sons, Capt. Mulcahey, arrived at Sydney yesterday, after a passage of twenty-six days from Massao. She will load with coal for St. John's.

The British schooner *Hannah Ransom*, Capt. Davis, arrived here this morning from Smokey Run Labrador. She had been chartered by Messrs J. & W. Stewart to load with Labrador fish for a Mediterranean port, but there are not any fish at Smokey tickle for her to take. Messrs Stewart usually load two vessels at that port; but this year there was but cargo enough for one, and this was taken on board by the *Margaret*, Capt. Luke. The *Hannah Ransom* will now be loaded here for market.

GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.—American publishers are very "smart." By arrangement with Mr. John Murray, Gladstone's pamphlet on the Irish question, which was looked forward to with much interest in the States, was published by "Charles Scribner's Sons." An advance copy was received by them on Sunday night, August 28, the compositors were set to work on Monday morning at six o'clock, and by Tuesday afternoon afternoon an addition of 25,000 copies was sent out for sale on the following morning.—*Liverpool Courier*.

THE SMALL ARMS COMMISSION.

The *Times* announces with satisfaction that the proposed committee on small arms, which approved the proposed new rifle for the army, is to be reconstituted in order to consider the reports from the infantry regiments who have had the weapon on trial. Colonel Tongue, commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been added to the committee, and it is proposed also to add an officer of the Royal Navy. A correspondent gives a formidable list of objections to the new arms, and moreover declares that the so-called trial at Wimbledon was little better than a farce.

Marriages.

WADLAND, BRIEN.—July 28th, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, Mr. George Wadland to Miss Mary Joseph Brien, both of this city.

CULLETON, ROACH.—On the 21st inst., at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, James Culleton, of St. John's, to Miss Bridget Roach, of Torbay.

Deaths.

HOWLETT.—At Petty Harbor, on Friday, 24th inst., after a lingering illness, Ellen, the beloved wife of Patrick Howlett, much regretted by a large circle of friends—R.I.P. [Montreal papers, please copy.]

FOR SALE,

A FEW pots of superior HOUSE FLOWERS viz.: 'Fuchsias,' 'Geraniums,' and various other choice Flowers; also, White, Pink and Crimson ROSE TREES.

Apply at this office.

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